REVENUE AND HOME SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report on the working of the Revenue Department during the year ending with 30th June 1952.

READ—

Report on the working of the Revenue Department during the year ending with 30th June 1952, received from the Revenue Commissioner, with his Letter No. C. Per. A. 1—51-52, dated 31st December 1952.

ORDER No. R. 17313-87—L.R. 538-52-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH MARCH 1953.

1. Sri K. Srinivasan, I.A.S., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year under review.

2. *District and Sub-Division Charges.*—There were changes in the personnel of the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts except Mysore. There were no changes of officers during the year in the Sub-Divisions noted below :—

1. Bangalore.
2. Ramanagaram.
3. Tumkur.
4. Madhugiri.
5. Pandavapura.
6. Hassan.
7. Saklespur.
8. Shimoga.
9. Chitaldrug.
10. Davangere.

The posts of the Special Acquisition Officers, Bangalore, Krishnarajasagar Works, Mysore, Visvesvaraya Canal Works, Mandya, and Shimoga and the Additional Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, were continued during the year. The posts of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bangalore and Shimoga, (Lakkavalli and Tunga Anicut Projects) were abolished at the end of the year as a measure of economy.

Neither Probationary Assistant Commissioners nor Revenue Probationers were entertained during the year under report.

3. *Rainfall and Seasonal conditions.*—There was a decrease in the average rainfall for the State both during the official year and the Calendar year as compared with the preceding official and Calendar year respectively. The rainfall for the State during the year 1951-52 was also less than the average of 35 years. The actual average rainfall was more in the Districts of Chikmagalur and less in other Districts than the 35 years' average. It was less than that of the previous year in all the Districts.

Similarly, the rainfall during the Calendar year 1951 was less than that of 1950 in all the Districts except Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya and Chitaldrug Districts where it was more. The actual average rainfall in the Mandya District, during the Calendar year was more than that of 35 years' average also.

Though the season commenced very well with a strong south-west monsoon, rains totally failed during the period of agricultural operations. The result was that throughout the State, sowing operations were impeded and tender shoots from early sowings withered away. In certain places, sowings had to be put off until late in September and in some other places, there were no sowings at all. In the District of Mysore, Mungar Jola which forms the mainstay of the people of at least four to five Taluks in the District, was affected badly.

4. *Distress.*—Belated and uneven rains affected the agricultural operations in the State. The result was that large sections of the agricultural population was thrown out of employment. There was dearth for fodder and drinking water. In the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, signs of distress appeared as early as in July 1951 as in these Districts drought conditions had prevailed in the previous year also, and the economic conditions of the ryot-class in these parts had been affected in that year. Later, as Winter and Summer approached, the dry parts of the Districts of Mandya, Mysore and Bangalore also developed distress conditions.

Crops, both wet and dry, were affected in general and particularly in the dry areas. The purchasing power of the agricultural class was greatly reduced and at the same time, the price of foodgrains and of the essential commodities rose. The livestock in the affected parts faced a shortage of fodder and water.

5. *Relief Works.*—In addition to the execution of the normal programmes of works of the Departments of Public Works and Rural Development, relief works were taken up, out of the Famine Reserve Fund as noted overleaf, to provide employment to the needy persons.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Nature of works	Works completed	Outlay incurred
				Rs.
1	Kolar ...	Temporary wells ...	362	10,30,410
		Talapariges ...	90	...
		Desilting of tanks ...	276	...
		Road works ...	76	...
		Gokattes ...	480	...
		Feeder Channels ...	280	...
2	Tumkur ...	Gokkattes ...	7	6,700
		Well works ...	6	82,223-10-6
		Tank ...	1	...
3	Mysore ...	Temporary wells ...	51	11,425
		Gokattes ...	3	3,519
4	Mandya ...	Filling up of pits ...	...	3,050
		Desilting of tanks ...	...	...
		Repairs to Gokattes ...	....	...
		Opening of approach roads ...	...	...
5	Chitaldrug ...	Works including Road works ...	...	15,382

Rates of wages for adults, women and boys above 12 years of age were fixed at 10 annas and 8 annas respectively for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of earthwork per day per adult.

II. Fodder.—Hay from Mandya and Mysore Districts and Ajjampur Farm was moved on Government account into the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug for distribution in the scarcity areas at a subsidised rate of Rs. 70 per ton in the first instance and it was subsequently reduced to Rs. 47 per ton. The total quantity of hay supplied was 1,780 tons and 35 maunds. Special staff had been entertained for the receipt and distribution of hay in the scarcity areas.

In addition to the above 3,480 bags of wheat bran were made available at a concession rate for use of cattle in the Kolar District and the State Forests were also thrown open for grazing.

III. Gratuitous Relief.—(i) *Kolar District.*—Out of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned out of the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, a sum of Rs. 17,400 was spent for providing free grain and cloth to registered destitutes numbering 3,388. Nine hundred and seventy-six yards of cloth, 307 clothes, 12,456 lbs. of bread, 8,200 tons of Multi-vitamin tablets and 1,630 lbs. of Milk powder were supplied to the needy people. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted to this District out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was donated by His Highness the Maharaja. Two tank works—Ramaswamiah's Tank for Rs. 20,000 and Devastanada Hosahalli Tank for Rs. 2,500 were taken up out of these funds.

Seventeen Milk Centres were opened by the Red Cross Society and milk and milk powder were distributed to the children and sick persons.

(ii) *Bangalore District.*—One thousand Multi-vitamin tablets and 2 barrels of milk powder were supplied by the Red Cross Society and were distributed among children invalids and expectant mothers. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned out of the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund for affording relief to the needy.

(iii) *Tumkur District.*—A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted to this District out of the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund. Foodgrains and cloth were purchased out of these funds and were distributed to the needy. Cash doles were also given.

(iv) *Mysore District.*—Out of Rs. 2,500 allotted to this District, out of the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,713-2-0 was spent for the purchase of cloth for distribution among the needy in the affected parts and a sum of Rs. 100 was spent for running a gruel centre at Kalkunda, Nanjangud Taluk.

Seasonal Remissions.—Owing to the low outturn of crops, remission of one-half of the wet assessment amounting to Rs. 1,80,212 and dry assessment amounting to Rs. 3,48,271 and the postponement of the collection of wet assessment amounting to Rs. 11,768 and dry assessment amounting to Rs. 3,48,271 were sanctioned in these affected parts.

6. *Cultivation of fresh lands.*—Out of an extent of 644,888 acres 7½ guntas of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 34,048 acres 34 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 38,670 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 38,346 acres 11 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 41,393-6-6 in the year 1950-51.

Relinquishments.—The total area relinquished during the year was 3,645 acres 36 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 2,402-5-9 as against 4,715 acres 27 guntas assessed at Rs. 3,330-10-0 in the previous year. There was a net increase of 30,402 acres 38 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 36,267-10-3 in the extent granted for cultivation during the year.

Amritmahal Kaval Lands.—An extent of 87,525 acres was available at the beginning of the year 1951-52, and an extent of 986 acres was surrendered during the year, making a total of 88,511 acres. Out of this, an extent of 3,786 acres has been disposed of, leaving a balance of 84,725 acres at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 9,215 was realised by the disposal of the above land, the assessment levied thereon being Rs. 1,672. The disposal of Amritmahal Kaval lands for cultivation is not satisfactory. Necessary steps may be taken to expedite disposal of the surrendered Amritmahal Kaval lands for cultivation.

Date Reserve lands.—An extent of 2,81,887 acres 30½ guntas of land was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 161 acres 19 guntas was surrendered during the year, bringing the total extent available for disposal during the year to 2,82,048 acres 9½ guntas. Out of this, an extent of 2,557 acres 23 guntas of land was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 279,490 acres 26½ guntas for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 36,668 was realised by the disposal of the said extent of land during the year, the assessment levied thereon being Rs. 694-5-0.

7. *Area under occupation and area cropped.*—The total area under occupation during the year was 8,597,061 acres as against 8,457,803 acres in the previous year, showing a net increase of 139,258 acres.

The net area cropped during the year was 6,759,064 acres as against 6,854,835 acres in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of 95,771 acres. The percentage of fallow lands compared with the area under occupation for the State was 21·37 as against 18·95 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Hassan District, being 34·5 and the lowest in the Bangalore District, being 5·56.

8. *Darkhasts.*—The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year 1951-5 was 10,353 and the number received was 20,441, making a total of 30,794. Out of these, 20,955 have been disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 9,839 at the end of the year.

The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 65,631 acres and the amount realised being Rs. 7,08,415. The assessment levied on this extent was Rs. 79,528.

Subsidisation of Irrigation Wells.—The scheme for the grant of subsidies for the construction of irrigation wells continued to be in force during the year with certain modifications.

Out of 3,897 applications received for the grant of subsidy, 1,189 applications were disposed of by grant and 1,314 by rejection, leaving a balance of 1,394 pending at the end of the year. Number of cases still to be disposed of is heavy.

Out of Rs. 6,34,500 allotted for the year, a sum of Rs. 3,27,218 was actually disbursed to the grantees.

9. *Irrigation under Special Projects.*—(i) The total extent of land to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar, Channels had been limited to 10,180 acres and this extent has now been increased to 11,001 acres and 18 guntas. During the year under report, an extent of 670 acres 28 guntas was included and an extent of 22 acres 23 guntas was excluded from the block area of the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels.

The total area under occupation was 10,651 acres 14 guntas as against 9,371 acres 2 guntas during the previous year.

(ii) *Marconahalli Reservoir* (*Kunigal Taluk*).—Out of the net irrigable extent of 8,868 acres, an extent of 8,500 acres was under occupation during the year, as in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 8,85,086-15-5 was outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under contribution, water rate and cesses. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 70,047-1-1 was taken on demand making a total of Rs. 9,55,134-0-6 Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,01,933-14-6 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,53,200-2-0 at the close of the year. Arrears are heavy and vigorous steps will have to be taken to expedite recovery of the arrears.

(iii) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel.*—The area irrigated under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 5,103 acres 26 guntas as against 2,750 acres 22 guntas during the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 11,000-6-3 was outstanding recovery under water rate on 1st July 1951, a sum of Rs. 36,871-6-6 was taken on demand, making a total of Rs. 47,871-12-9. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 39,131-1-1 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,740-11-8 at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,891-6-7 was outstanding recovery under contribution at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,425-0-5 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,466-6-2 at the close of the year.

(*iv*) *Anjanapur Reservoir and Channels* (*Shikaripur Taluk*).—During the year under review, an extent of 17,074 acres 29 guntas was irrigated as against an extent of 15,680 acres 25 guntas during the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 10,171-11-1 was outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under water rate, a sum of Rs. 56,481-2-9 was taken on demand, making a total of Rs. 66,652-13-10. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 56,477-4-1 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,175-9-9 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection was 87·02 as against 78·8 during the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 11,050-14-10 was outstanding recovery on 1st July 1951, under contribution, and a sum of Rs. 41,156-5-0 was taken on demand, making a total of Rs. 52,207-3-10. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 37,316-6-7 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,890-13-3 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection was 83·6 as against 78·2 during the previous year.

(*v*) *Visvesvaraya Canal.*—The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal Main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery Branches and the several distributary channels, *viz.*, Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Turuganur, Shimsha and Cowdley Sub-Branches continued to be in service during the year under review.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Contribution, Water Rate, etc., under the Visvesvaraya Canal.—Against a demand of Rs. 93,06,509-12-7 (Rs. 88,27,180-4-9) including the arrears of previous years, a sum of Rs. 16,21,184-5-1 (Rs. 12,82,987-13-6) was collected during the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 17·4 as against 14·5 during the previous year.

Timely action was taken to sanction remissions, writes off of contribution and water rate, etc., taken on demand in respect of lands coming within the extended dry belt of the villages and in respect of Medu and Marshi lands.

Block System of Cultivation.—The triennial system of rotation of crops was continued during the year, relaxation being allowed in the system of water supply, in favour of raiyats owning large extents to enable them to raise crops other than those allowed under certain distributaries.

A Pilot Training *cum* Development Project at the Visvesvaraya Canal at a cost of Rs. 8,52,500 was established in accordance with Government Order No. A.F. 1143-48—Agri. 187-51-5, dated 18th March 1952. The training centre

has been sanctioned for a period of three years and the extension project for a period of five years, the expenditure on the training scheme being borne entirely by the Ford Foundation.

The arrears under contribution, water rate, etc., continued to be very heavy. It is hoped that the special staff recently sanctioned, will speed up the collections and reduce the arrears appreciably during the coming years.

10. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous.*—The total demand with arrears under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year under review was Rs. 1,64,94,192 as against Rs. 1,61,71,342 in the preceding year. A total sum of Rs. 1,37,33,320 inclusive of remission of Rs. 1,96,259 was collected during the year as against Rs. 1,47,28,788 including a remission of Rs. 2,92,149. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,95,468 in the collection due to distress conditions and as a result of suspension of assessment. The percentage of collection to total demand during the year under review was 82 per cent as against 91·8 per cent in the preceding year.

11. *Coercive Processes.*—The total number of processes of all kinds served was 74,006 and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 7,73,185 during the year under review as against 81,475 and Rs. 8,74,616 during the preceding year.

12. *Co-operative Society Decrees.*—As many as 3,286 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 5,24,473-8-10 were pending at the beginning of the year, and 1,406 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 4,30,383-9-7 were received during the year, making a total of 4,692 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 9,54,857-2-5 for disposal.

Out of these, 2,191 decrees were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,77,328-1-8 was recovered, leaving a balance of 2,501 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 5,77,529-0-9.

13. *Takrar Taktas.*—Out of 49,521 takrar taktas that came up for disposal during the year, 39,545 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,976 at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal was 80·77. The number of takrar taktas pending at the close of the year was heavy in the Districts of Bangalore, Mandya, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and the percentage of disposal was poor in the Bangalore District.

14. *Land Improvement and Takavi Loans.*—A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 under Land Improvement Loans, Rs. 5,00,000 under Takavi Loans and Rs. 5,000 under Fruit Cultural Loans, were provided in the Budget for the year 1951-52 for grant and these amounts were distributed among the several districts. A sum of Rs. 5,13,305 was actually distributed during the year.

(*i*) *Land Improvement Loans.*—During the year under review, 1,807 applications for a loan of Rs. 15,40,740 were dealt with and 507 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,57,425 were sanctioned and 682 applications for a sum of Rs. 7,06,105 were pending sanction at the close of the year.

The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 2,45,407-6-2. A sum of Rs. 1,05,573-9-0 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,39,833-13-2 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 46·5 as against 46·88 during the previous year. It is seen that there is no improvement in the recovery of the arrears of loan and it is hoped that better attention will be devoted for collection of heavy arrears.

(*ii*) *Takavi Loans.*—There were 3,635 applications for a loan of Rs. 13,50,893 during the year. 1,272 applications for a loan of Rs. 3,22,870 were sanctioned. 1,203 applications for a sum of Rs. 4,33,601 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 4,71,889-10-7, a sum of Rs. 2,27,463-4-0 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,44,426-6-7 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 48 as against 51·39 during the previous year.

The arrears outstanding recovery are heavy in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Necessary instructions have been issued to the local officers to improve the collections.

(*iii*) *Loans for Digging Irrigation Wells.*—There were 63 applications in Tumkur District for a sum of Rs. 55,550 during the year under review. Of these, 45 applications have been disposed of, 2 by grant of a sum of Rs. 750 and the remaining 45 by rejection, leaving a balance of 16 applications for a sum of Rs. 14,500 at the end of the year. Against a sum of Rs. 8,398-2-6 outstanding recovery, a sum of Rs. 509 was recovered.

15. *Tanks.*—There were in all 2,652 major tanks and 21,082 minor tanks in the State during the year under review. 42 major tanks and 358 minor tanks were restored during the year with an outlay of Rs. 1,46,811 and Rs. 5,74,014, respectively, and the earthwork estimated to cost Rs. 15,551 and Rs. 67,615 was done by the raiyats during the year to the major and the minor tanks, respectively. There were 400 major tanks and 3,044 minor tanks which are reported to be in urgent need of repairs.

16. *Record of Rights Scheme.*—The Scheme of Land Record of Rights has been introduced to all the Government villages as well as to some of the Inam villages which have been surveyed and settled, and it may take some more years before all the Inam villages are surveyed and settled and the Record of Rights Scheme introduced into these villages.

Mutation cases.—There was an opening balance of 127,108 cases, 195,361 fresh cases were received during the year, making a total of 322,469 cases. Out of these, 190,501 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 131,968 cases for disposal at the end of the year. As there has been no improvement in the disposal of mutation cases, special measures are necessary to speed up disposal of mutation cases.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Mutation Fees.—There was a total demand of Rs. 24,68,148 and the collection for the year 1951-52 was Rs. 2,53,545 and the collection up to the end of June 1952 was Rs. 22,24,398, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,43,760 still unrecovered. Arrears are heavy.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Record of Rights Fees.—There was a total demand of Rs. 48,12,746 from the inception of the scheme up to the end of June 1952, the collection for 1951-52 was Rs. 85,592, the total collections from the inception of the scheme up to the end of June 1952 was Rs. 42,40,049, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,72,697 still to be recovered. Arrears are heavy.

Accidental fires as usual are taking a heavy toll of life and property. During the year under report, there were 901 accidental fires resulting in the death of 22 human lives and loss of property valued at Rs. 17,33,242-8-0. As in most cases, accidental fires are preventable. Local Revenue Officers may be instructed to take suitable steps to minimise such fires.

17. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 92 days and inspected all the District Offices, 6 Sub-Division Offices, 17 Taluk Offices and 18 Muzrai Institutions during the year.

The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur Districts toured for the largest number of days, *viz.*, 271, 250, 233 and 230, respectively. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur inspected the largest number of roadside and interior villages, *viz.*, 1,633, 971 and 947, respectively.

The Sub-Division Officer, Madhugiri, camped out for the highest number of days, *viz.*, 123. The Sub-Division Officer, Pandavapura, toured for the highest number of days, *viz.*, 269. The highest number of roadside villages inspected was 936 by the Sub-Division Officer, Mysore, and the highest number of interior villages inspected was 401 by the Sub-Division Officer, Bangalore.

The Revenue Commissioner has reported that though the year under report was in many respects a very strenuous one for the Revenue Department, both the officers and the staff rose to the occasion and bore willingly the heavy and multifarious duties devolving on them.

Government note that arrears in respect of various miscellaneous demands like the loans, mutation fees, record of rights fee, tank contribution, etc., are heavy and hope that there will be a perceptible improvement in the collection of these arrears.

18. Government are glad to note that the working of the Department was, on the whole, satisfactory.

G. N. NAGARAJA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue and Home Departments.

Orders the revision of Phodi Fees payable in respect of the Phoding of Dry, Wet, Garden, Coffee, Tea and Cardamom Lands.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7341-51—L.R. 670-28-46, dated 12th May 1930, stipulating the fees payable by parties for the phoding of lands as follows, *viz* :—

		Rs.	
For all Dry, Wet and Garden Lands	...	8	per S. No.
In respect of Coffee, Cardamom and Tea Lands—			
(*a*) where the area is 30 acres or less	...	12	do
(*b*) where the area is more than 30 acres	....	15	do

2. Government Order No. R. 6215-25—L.S. 52-28-13, dated 29th June 1932, revising the schedule of rates for stones and earthen bonds.

3. Government Order No. R. 400-4—L.S. 17-51-2, dated 2nd July 1951, sanctioning the Revenue Commissioner's proposal in respect of the erection of Boundary Marks, etc., for the Karehalli (Kallibore) Amrit Mahal Kaval lands, (Kadur Taluk).

4. U. O. No. C.B.H.C.R. 106-1, dated 12th September 1951, from the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, stating that in view of the high cost of labour and materials, the existing rates of Phodi Fees may be raised as noted below :—

		Rs.	
(i) For Dry Lands	... ...	25	per S. No.
(ii) For Wet and Garden Lands	... ...	35	do

5. Correspondence ending with the U. O. No. C. 3-874—44-45, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the rates suggested by the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records in respect of Dry, Wet and Garden Lands may be accepted and that the Phodi Fees in respect of Coffee, Tea and Cardamom Lands may be raised to Rs. 55 per survey number where the area is 30 acres or less and Rs. 65 per survey number where the area exceeds 30 acres.

6. U. O. No. G.E. 2119, dated 7th February 1953, from the Chief Engineer in Mysore, stating that the rates suggested by the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records for Dry, Wet and Garden Lands are slightly higher than the actual cost incurred and therefore recommending that the Phodi Fees may be raised to Rs. 20 per survey number in respect of Dry Lands and Rs. 24 in respect of Wet and Garden Lands.

ORDER No. R. 144-57—L.S. 17-51-4, DATED, BANGALORE,
THE 4TH APRIL 1953.

After a careful consideration of all the aspects of the matter, it is ordered in partial modification of the Government Order dated 12th May 1930, read above, that the fees for the Phoding of lands shall be levied on the following scale, *viz.* :—

		Rs.	
(i) In respect of all Dry Lands	...	20	per S. No.
(ii) In respect of all Wet and Garden Lands	...	24	do
(iii) For Coffee, Tea and Cardamom Lands—			
(*a*) when the area is 30 acres or less	...	40	do
(*b*) when the area exceeds 30 acres	...	50	do

G. N. NAGARAJA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue and Home Departments.